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New president of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich

Yulia Tymoshenko

ELECTION RESULT IN UKRAINE

On 8th February international **monitors** announced the presidential election held in Ukraine the previous day had been both free and fair. The vote count showed Viktor Yanukovich, the pro-Russian leader of the Party of the Regions, had won. Many people believe the election result means what has become known as Ukraine's 'Orange Revolution' has come to an end.

After Ukraine's previous presidential election in 2005, Mr Yanukovich was also declared the winner. The leaders of Russia immediately congratulated him. Yet hundreds of thousands of people did not believe the result. Thousands crowded into the central square in Kiev, the capital city, to protest. Many held orange flags or wore orange clothing. The orange colour was a sign of their support for Mr Yanukovich's main opponent, Viktor Yushchenko.

Election monitors from other countries agreed there were problems with the result. They said people working for the Party of the Regions had cheated by deliberately adding extra false votes to Mr Yanukovich's total. The protests in Kiev and in many other towns and cities lasted for 13 days and were nicknamed the Orange Revolution. Eventually, the most senior court in the country ordered the election to be held again. Mr Yushchenko won 52% of the votes, beating Mr Yanukovich who got 48%.

Ukraine was once part of the Russian-led Soviet Union. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 Ukraine became an independent country. Yet it was still closely tied to Russia. For example, Ukraine gets most of its oil and gas from Russia; many of the Russian navy's ships are based in the Crimea on the Black Sea; and Ukraine sells a lot of the wheat it grows to Russia.

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Russia supported Mr Yanukovich in 2005. This was because he wanted Ukraine to work more closely with Russia. So Russian leaders were unhappy when Mr Yushchenko won the rearranged election. They knew as president he would want to align Ukraine with European countries and the USA more closely, and break his country's historical ties to Russia. Mr Yushchenko also said he wanted his country to join NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and for Ukraine to apply for membership of the European Union (EU).



Mr Yushchenko's political party was supported by the All-Ukrainian Union 'Fatherland' Party – led by Yulia Tymoshenko. She became prime minister after the Orange Revolution. However, after a short time in office President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Tymoshenko began to have disagreements.

After a few years many Ukrainians became disappointed with their new president and the Orange Revolution. They expected their new political leaders to stop government dishonesty, or corruption, and quickly improve the living standards in the country. Instead it seemed to many people that the politicians just argued among themselves.

In the recent election as many as 18 candidates put their names forward for president, including President Yushchenko, Ms Tymoshenko, and Mr Yanukovich. The election

rules in Ukraine say if no candidate gets more than 50% of the votes, a second-round, or run-off election, must be held between the two candidates who came first and second.

The first-round election was held on 17th January. Mr Yanukovich got 35% and Ms Tymoshenko 25%. President Yushchenko only received 5% of the votes, so he was eliminated from the contest. This meant the run-off election on 7th February was between Mr Yanukovich and Ms Tymoshenko.

In the final result Mr Yanukovich beat Ms Tymoshenko by 48.69% to 45.73%. Yet Ms Tymoshenko refused to concede. On 9th February people working for her said Ms Tymoshenko believed some votes might have been miscounted, and that she planned to challenge the result in the courts.

Yet few people think this will lead to another election, as in 2005, especially as the senior election monitor declared the vote 'an impressive display of democratic elections'.

Many people think by winning the election Mr Yanukovich has made a remarkable comeback from what happened five years ago. Others say he may find it difficult to govern the country. This is because some voting results in different regions of Ukraine show the country is polarised, or strongly divided between two groups. Mr Yanukovich won between 80% and 90% of the votes in the east of the country. Ms Tymoshenko got the same amount in the west.

Although most people agree the Orange Revolution is now over some think it has left an important legacy. They say there are now systems in place that make it impossible to cheat in elections. This, they believe, means the Orange Revolution did succeed as it turned Ukraine into a 'fully democratic country'. ■

HOTEL IN THE SKY?

Samsung, which is based in South Korea, is one of the world's largest companies. On 3rd February the company released some design pictures and a video of one of its latest ideas – a floating hotel in the sky.

Samsung's new idea is to build large kite-shaped airships that include one- and two-bedroomed apartments. Called 'Aircruise', the airships will also have a bar and lounges. As in the large airships built in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s, known as Zeppelins, hydrogen gas will lift the Aircruise hotels off the ground and keep them in the air.

Solar panels fixed to the top of the airship will generate the power needed inside each Aircruise. This means the Aircruise will not only be silent, but will be a non-polluting form of travel as well.



Artist's impression of an Aircruise

Samsung claims the Aircruise will be a luxury – but slow – way to travel. Each airship would carry about 100 people and have a crew of six. There would also be 14 people on board with the job of looking after the passengers.

The Aircruise will be designed to float up to a height of 3,660 metres (12,000 feet). While travelling it will also be able to lose height and come much closer to the ground, so the passengers can

look at a particular view. The Air-cruise will need to take off and land from a special type of landing pad or frame.

The company estimates the top speed of the floating hotel will be about 144 kilometres (90 miles) per hour. This means a trip from London, the capital of the UK, to New York City, in the USA, would take around 37 hours. A flight across the Pacific Ocean from the west coast of the USA to Shanghai, in China, could take as long as four days.

Samsung says its Aircruise is only an idea, or a **concept**, at the moment. The company has not yet decided to build the floating hotels. Even if it does, they would not begin to fly for at least another five years. Samsung says it is interested in building and operating new forms of transport in the future that do not harm the environment. ■

POWER PLANT EXPLOSION

On 7th February an explosion destroyed a large part of a new power station in the USA. At first the cause of the disaster was not known. But soon afterwards officials confirmed it was a gas explosion that had wrecked the power station.



Power station in Middletown after the explosion

The power station is in Middletown, in the state of Connecticut. The building of the power station,

NewsCAST

LONG-DISTANCE ICE RESCUE — A woman has saved the life of a man who became lost when walking on sea ice. The man had walked out onto some ice in northern Germany to take photographs of the sunset. But as it got dark he lost his way back. The woman who saved him was also looking at the sunset – on her computer over 500 kilometres (300 miles) away. She was watching the scene from a webcam filming the beach when she saw the man signalling for help by flashing his torch. She called the police, who went and rescued the man.

which will burn gas to make electricity, started in 2007. It was almost complete and due to start generating electricity in a few months' time.

The explosion was felt many kilometres away. The windows of some houses close to the plant were broken. Some people said the explosion felt like an earthquake.

Many workers were at the power plant when the accident happened. Most had been involved with testing the equipment that had been installed.

Engineers knew there was a problem with air being stuck in some of the pipes. So the pipes were being 'purged'. This means gas was being forced down them to get rid of the air. Experts say the purging of the pipes may have caused the explosion.

Rescue workers and ambulances rushed to the power plant. Fire fighters took around an hour to control the flames. At first it was thought as many as 250 people could have been inside the power plant at the time of the explosion. Rescuers were

worried that many had been trapped under some of the concrete floors that had collapsed.

The day after the explosion the mayor of Middletown confirmed five people had been killed in the power plant and as many as 12 others were badly injured.

Experts will now carry out an investigation to discover the exact cause of the accident. If they find it was caused by a faulty piece of equipment, it may be possible to prevent the risk of a similar accident at other gas-burning power plants that have the same design. ■

AFRICAN UNION MEETING

Between the 31st January and 2nd February the African Union (AU) held its 13th annual meeting, or summit. The meeting was held in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. This is where the AU has its headquarters.



Bingu wa Mutharika, the president of Malawi

The AU is an organisation of countries in Africa. It was set up in 2001 and has 53 member countries. The organisation has what is known as a rotating presidency. This means a different person is appointed as its president each year.

For the last 12 months the president of the AU has been Muammar Gaddafi, the leader of Libya. Muammar Gaddafi is also known as Colonel Gaddafi. The position of

AU president tends to alternate between leaders from two groups of countries. One year the president comes from a southern African country, and the next year from a northern African country. Last year it was North Africa's turn. Then Colonel Gaddafi was the only North African leader to put his name forward for the position.

Some other members of the AU were concerned about him leading their organisation for one year.



This was because they disagree with many of his ideas. One of these is that Africa should be a single country

with one army, one type of passport and one currency. Each country in Africa, Colonel Gaddafi says, would then become a state – similar to the United States of America.

After becoming president of the AU Colonel Gaddafi said he wanted to use his 12 months to promote his idea of a 'United States of Africa'. Some people believed Colonel Gaddafi was planning to stay on as the AU's president for another year. Yet nearly all the other members did not want this to happen. So on the first day of the meeting it was announced the Libyan leader would hand over the presidency to Bingu wa Mutharika, the president of Malawi.

Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), attended the first day of the summit. He made a speech saying he is concerned about the number of times power is seized in African countries undemocratically. Recently, this has happened in both Madagascar and Guinea. Seizing power by force in this way is known as a coup d'état or 'coup' (pronounced coo).

In his speech as the newly-appointed leader of the AU, the president of Malawi said it was time for 'Africa to fulfil its promise' and that 'the time has come for Africa to develop Africa'. He also announced the AU would concentrate on information technology (IT) over the next 12 months. The new president says it is important that all member countries improve training in IT and make it widely available to their people.

Other subjects discussed at the summit included peace, security, justice and human rights. ■

NEW RUSSIAN PLANE

On 28th January a Russian military jet plane made its first test flight. The fighter plane, called the Sukhoi T-50, has been developed in secret over 20 years.

Sukhoi, a Russian company that makes military planes, has built the jet fighter. The company has had some help from the Indian government. India plans to use a type of the T-50 fighter jet for its own air force in the future.



Russian T-50 fighter plane

The test flight of the T-50 has been delayed several times. Some experts believe the project to build the aircraft is now running three years late. Yet they say the new plane is important. This is because it is one of the few modern pieces of

military equipment successfully developed in Russia since the collapse of the Russian-led Soviet Union in 1991.

From the time of the end of the Second World War (1939 – 1945) until its collapse in 1991 the Soviet Union had one of the largest and best-equipped military forces in the world. But over the last 20 years much of Russia's military equipment has not been replaced and is now out of date.

The T-50 includes what is known as stealth technology, first developed by the USA. Stealth planes are difficult to detect or 'see' with radar. This means in times of war they can fly without the enemy knowing where they are. The T-50 is fitted with several types of missiles. They can be fired at ships, other planes, and targets on the ground.

The Russian aircraft has been designed to compete with the American F-22 jet fighter. This American plane was first tested in 1997. It also uses stealth technology. The F-22 has been used by, or in service with, the American military since 2005. It can fly at one-and-a-half times the speed of sound. The speed of sound is about one kilometre every three seconds (one mile every five seconds).

The T-50 has a range of, or can fly for, around 5,500 kilometres (3,400 miles) before it has to land and refuel. This is about twice the range of the F-22.

The test flight of the T-50 took place in the Russian Far East. It lasted for 47 minutes. A film of the test flight was shown on Russian television. The T-50 will now have to complete many more tests. The new plane is not expected to be ready to start service in the Russian air force until 2015. ■

UNCONSCIOUS COMMUNICATION

by Dr Carol Ballard

Doctors from Belgium and the UK believe they have been able to 'talk' with a person who seemed to be completely unconscious. The doctors now hope their communication method could be used to help other unconscious patients make decisions about their treatment.

The human brain is a very complex organ. It controls everything the body does. The brain has a spongy texture and is a grey-pinkish colour. It is covered in deep grooves or wrinkles.

The brain has four main parts. They are the cerebrum, cerebellum, diencephalon and brain-stem. The cerebrum makes up more than 85% of the brain. This part of the brain allows us to be conscious – awake and able to think and react to the world around us.

Different areas of the cerebrum control different things. For example, one area is most active when we are talking. Another is active when we are moving.

The cerebellum helps the body to keep its balance and make smooth, deliberate movements. In the centre of the brain is the diencephalon. This part is involved in our moods, emotions and basic feelings. The brain-stem, at the base of the brain, controls important things such as breathing, heartbeat and digestion.

We are conscious most of the time. However, accidents or illnesses can affect our brains. Some parts of the brain may be damaged or simply stop working for a period. If this happens the person becomes unconscious. Often, the patient regains consciousness after a short time. Yet some patients remain completely unconscious for months and years. When this happens, they are said to be in a coma.

Sometimes, a patient who has been in a coma for a long time seems to wake from it. But he or she may not have any awareness of his or her surroundings. When this happens the person does not seem to see or hear anything. This is what's known as being in a vegetative state (VS).

In 2006, the doctors announced the results of some work with a woman who was a VS patient. They scanned her brain using special equipment. First, the woman was asked to imagine she was playing tennis. The scans showed that an area in the upper part of the cerebrum, which controls complex movements, became active. The doctors then asked the woman to imagine she was walking around her home. The scans showed activity in the hippocampus, which controls navigation and is deep within the cerebrum.

The doctors believed their work showed the unconscious woman was aware of, and could understand, what they asked her to do.

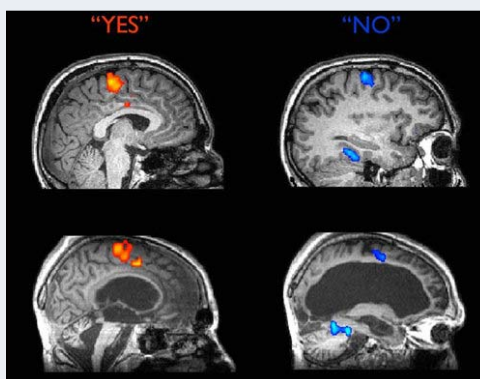
Now, the doctors have continued their work.

They have scanned the brain of another VS patient as well as those of some volunteers with no brain damage. The doctors asked each of them simple 'yes or no' questions such as 'Is your father's name Alexander?' The VS patient and the volunteers were told to imagine playing tennis if the answer was 'yes', and to think about moving around their homes for 'no'.

The healthy volunteers all correctly activated the area in the upper part of their cerebrum for 'yes' and their hippocampus for 'no'. The VS patient did this correctly for five out of six questions. He did not give an answer to the sixth.

The doctors think if a VS patient is not able to answer questions using the brain in this way, there is less chance the person will recover than if he or she can do so.

The doctors now hope they will be able to use a much simpler and less expensive instrument to track these answers, so it could be more widely used on patients. Their new method could now be used to ask VS patients questions such as 'Are you in pain?' or if they want anything. The doctors' work means for the first time some VS patients may be able to communicate their needs.



Brain scans. Top: Volunteer. Bottom: VS patient

AMAZON DAM APPROVED

On 2nd February the Brazilian government gave its approval for the building of a huge hydroelectric dam in the Amazon rainforest. Many conservation groups were angry about its decision. They claim the dam will flood large areas of forest, and that 12,000 people will be forced to leave the area.

Building work on the dam, called the Belo Monte project, was first started 20 years ago. Yet after many protests, both in Brazil and in other countries, the work was stopped. The Brazilian government claims its new plans are very different from the old ones. It says the new dam will cause much less environmental damage than the one in its original plans.



Brazil is a large country and its economy is now growing very quickly. This means there are more and more homes, offices and factories that need electricity. So the Brazilian government says the dam is necessary to avoid energy problems in the future. The hydroelectric dam is expected to generate enough power to supply electricity for 23 million homes.

The dam will be built on the River Xingu, near Altamira, in the northern state of Pará. The River Xingu is one of many that flow into the River Amazon. The dam will create a large reservoir, which will flood an estimated

500 square kilometres (193 square miles) of forest.

When finished the Belo Monte hydroelectric dam will be the world's third-largest. The biggest is the Three Gorges dam in China. The second-largest, called the Itaipu dam, is on the border between Paraguay and Brazil. Last November, a problem with power lines at Itaipu caused Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo to lose electricity. These are the two biggest cities in the country. Both had blackouts for many hours.

Opponents to the dam say members of an indigenous tribe called the Kayapo, who live near the river, will have to move. The tribe's chief says his people have lived in this part of the rainforest for thousands of years. He immediately declared that he will lead protests against the building of the dam. The Kayapo's chief and other opponents claim the dam will affect the number of fish in the river and wildlife in the surrounding area. They also say that during the region's four-month dry season the dam will not be able to produce much electricity.

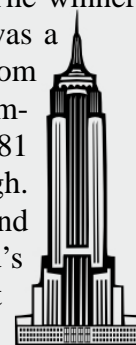
The Brazilian government says it will now choose a company to build and operate the dam. It says the company selected must agree to spend a lot of money on protecting the environment around the dam. ■

HISTORIC SPEECH ANNIVERSARY

On 2nd February a special event took place in Cape Town, in South Africa. It was held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the opening of the country's parliament in 1990. This was an historic event because of the speech made by F W de Klerk, the president of South Africa at the time.

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RACE TO THE TOP — A German man has won a running competition for the fifth year in a row. Instead of being run on a track, the race was up 86 flights of stairs. The winner was first person to reach the top of the stairs in the Empire State Building, in New York City, in the USA. It took the 25-year-old man from Germany ten minutes and 16 seconds. The winner of the women's race was a 40-year-old woman from New Zealand. The Empire State building is 381 metres (1,250 feet) high. It was built in 1931 and remained the world's tallest building for just over 40 years.



Mr De Klerk had been elected South African president in 1989. In his first speech he said he planned to change the rules governing the country. He said South Africa's system of apartheid would be stopped. This would mean black people in the country would have the same rights as white people.

Apartheid was a system of segregation. Everyone in South Africa was divided into different racial groups. Only white people were allowed to have positions of power and to vote. There were different places, such as hospitals, schools and beaches, for black people and white people. Black South Africans could be arrested if they entered places reserved for white people.

The African National Congress (ANC) is a political party that disagreed with apartheid and protested against it. The ANC was banned by the South African government. Many ANC members wanted to stop

the discrimination against black people in South Africa by holding peaceful demonstrations. Yet some believed violence was the only way to force the government to make the changes they wanted. People taking part in ANC demonstrations could be arrested by the police and put in prison.



Nelson Mandela and F W de Klerk

One of the ANC's most famous members, who later became the party's leader, is Nelson Mandela. He and several other people were arrested for taking part in an unsuccessful ANC plan to take over the South African government. Mr Mandela was put in prison by the South African authorities in 1964.

By the time President De Klerk made his speech in 1990, the protests against apartheid had been getting bigger and bigger. The South African government and police were having trouble controlling the protests. They were also finding it difficult to enforce the ban on the ANC. In his prison cell Mr Mandela became a symbol for the ANC and its demonstrations. The ANC and its supporters demanded he be released.

In his 1990 speech, President De Klerk announced that the ANC would no longer be banned and Mr Mandela would be freed. Mr De Klerk also said opposition to the whites-only government would be allowed. Nine days after Mr De Klerk made his speech Mr Mandela was released, after 27 years in prison.

In 1994 South Africa held its first election in which the ANC could take part and everyone, both black and white, could vote. The ANC won and Mr Mandela became South Africa's first black president.

In 1993 President De Klerk and Mr Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Each year this prize is given to the person, people or organisation thought to have made the greatest contribution to world peace.

At the anniversary event messages from world leaders were read out, including one from Mr Mandela. Mr De Klerk said it was important to commemorate what happened in 1990, because if apartheid had continued it would have been a 'disaster' for the country. He believes the police and army could have continued to control the protests, but that the violence would have got much worse. Then, he said, it would have become increasingly difficult to make any kind of peaceful agreement.

Mr De Klerk also said, though, that he believes black and white South African politicians are still not doing enough to work together. ■

SOLDIERS REBURIED

A ceremony was held on 30th January in Fromelles, a town in northern France. It commemorated the first burial in a newly-built war cemetery.

During the First World War (1914 – 1918) Fromelles was the site of a battle in which British and Australian soldiers fought German forces. Last year the remains of 250 soldiers killed in the battle were discovered buried in a large pit near the town.

The Battle of Fromelles took place in 1916. Over 5,500 Australian soldiers and around 1,500

British soldiers were killed. The battle was a victory for the Germans and a defeat for the British and Australians. Some historians claim the Battle of Fromelles was 'the worst day in Australian military history'.

When the battle was over the Germans took the bodies away and buried them in several deep pits. Soon after the end of the war people working for the British and Australian governments found these pits. The bodies were dug up and re-buried in specially-built cemeteries.

Yet an Australian [amateur](#) historian believed one of the pits had been missed, and recently decided to set out to find it. He eventually discovered the site of the pit last year in a field near a wood. The British and Australian governments then arranged for trained archaeologists to dig up the soldiers' remains.

The archaeologists found 250 bodies in the pit. The large grave also contained pieces of uniforms, military badges, boots and many personal items that had belonged to the soldiers. These items included wallets, toothbrushes, lucky charms, small bibles and even train tickets.



Soldier's burial at new cemetery in Fromelles

It has not been possible to find out the names of most of the soldiers. Those investigating the discovery say the bones showed they were nearly all young men under 20 years of age.

Experts have now taken DNA samples from each of the bodies.

Over time scientists hope to be able to trace the soldiers' relatives by matching their DNA. This would make it possible to find out the names of some of the soldiers.

A new cemetery has been built close to where the remains were found. This was the first time a new cemetery has been opened on a First World War battlefield for 50 years. Each soldier buried there will have a separate headstone to mark his grave. If the soldiers are identified from the DNA tests their names will be added. If not, the headstones will say their names are unknown.

All but one of the 250 soldiers are currently being buried in the new cemetery. The last one will not be buried until 19th July. On that day there will be a special ceremony to mark the 94th anniversary of the battle in which they all died.

One of the German soldiers who fought in the Battle of Fromelles was a 27-year-old corporal named Adolf Hitler. He later became the leader of Germany. ■

TOYOTA RECALLS

On 5th February Akio Toyoda, the boss of Toyota Motor Corporation, made a special announcement. Mr Toyoda apologised for having to recall millions of Toyota cars around the world.

Toyota is the world's largest car making company. It is based in Japan.

Problems with some types of Toyota cars were first reported at the end of last year, in the USA. A few drivers complained the accelerator pedal occasionally got stuck. In some cars, it seemed a badly-fitted floor mat was causing the problem. In others there was something wrong with the pedal. In the USA these

accelerator problems were blamed for some car accidents.

Eventually, Toyota ordered a 'product recall' of the makes of cars that were reported to have the accelerator problems. A product recall happens when an item may be dangerous, so the company asks people to hand back any they have bought. It is a big decision for a company to make, because a product recall is very expensive. But if people were to be hurt because of a dangerous product, that would badly damage the company's reputation.

The owners of over eight million Toyota cars have now been asked to take them to a specialist Toyota garage. Experts will then check the accelerator pedals to make sure they work correctly. Most of the cars being recalled with accelerator problems are in the USA, Europe and China.

Even though they have ordered the recall, officials at Toyota insist the accelerator problems have only been found in a few of their cars. For example, Toyota says of all the cars checked in Europe so far, fewer than 30 have needed to be fixed.

The recall of the cars will cost Toyota a huge amount. At the beginning of February the company said the recall could cost as much as £1.25 billion (US\$2 billion). The company also admitted these problems will affect sales of new Toyota cars.

On 9th February Toyota's problems became worse. Some owners of Toyota's Prius cars also began to complain. They claimed the brakes on their cars sometimes did not work properly when driving over rough or bumpy roads.

The Prius, which has not been affected by the accelerator problems,

is now Toyota's best selling car in Japan. It is popular in many other countries too. The Prius is a hybrid car. This means it uses a combination of electricity and petrol for power.

Toyota has discovered that the Prius braking problem is caused by the car's software. This, it says, is easy to fix. Yet on 9th February Mr Toyoda announced the company would recall over 400,000 Prius in addition to the cars with the accelerator problems.

Some experts criticised the boss of Toyota. They said he was much too slow to order the product recalls. This, the experts claim, could have a serious effect on Toyota's reputation in the future. ■

ORPHANS IN HAITI

On 31st January ten people were arrested in Haiti. They were accused of illegally taking 33 orphan children out of the country. The ten people are from a church group in the USA. The group's leader claimed they were taking the children to a new orphanage they were building in the Dominican Republic.



Orphans in Haiti

A strong earthquake struck the area around Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, on 12th January. Many of the city's buildings collapsed. The earthquake is now thought to have killed around 230,000 people and injured thousands of others. Many

countries have sent aid – food, shelters, water and medical supplies – to Haiti to help those who have lost their homes.

Some people expect the rebuilding of the country to take as long as ten years. Immediately after the earthquake Barack Obama, the president of the USA, sent American navy ships and thousands of troops to Haiti. They, together with many international aid organisations, are now helping to distribute supplies and keep the peace.

Before the earthquake struck, around 380,000 orphans were estimated to live in Haiti. Aid organisations said many more children had lost their parents in the earthquake. These organisations have been trying to reunite some of these children with relatives.

Haiti is a very poor country. Not all children living in orphanages have lost their parents. In Haiti some parents take their children to orphanages because they are too poor to feed or look after them.

Some organisations that run orphanages in the country have been

suspected of paying money for children, or even **abducting** them. This is known as child trafficking. These children are then sold to wealthy families in Haiti or the Dominican Republic. The children are made to work as house servants or on farms.

Some of the 33 children being taken out of Haiti by the church group were discovered not to be orphans. The children were between a few months and 12 years old. The group had not asked for, or received, permission from officials in Haiti to take the children out of the country. The group members say a local church leader handed the children to them.

On 10th February a judge declared that the ten Americans, who were arrested, would soon be released. He said he was sure that they did not intend to harm any of the children.

No-one suspects the group planned to traffic the children. Yet the incident has demonstrated it is easy to just 'pick up' children in Haiti and take them away. International aid groups say much stricter laws about children in orphanages in the country are now needed. ■

they form a hard outer casing called a pupa. Inside the pupa, the wings and legs of the butterfly develop. After a period of time, which could be weeks, months or even years depending on the type of caterpillar, the adult butterfly breaks out of the pupa.

Moths are related to butterflies, although they are mostly nocturnal, or active only during the night. Their colouring is not usually as bright as that of butterflies, because they need a camouflage that works in darkness.



Migrating butterflies

Like birds, some types of butterflies and moths that live in the northern hemisphere fly south during the winter months. This is because the climate is warmer closer to the equator. So some butterfly and moth species that live in the UK spend the coldest winter months in Spain and countries in North Africa such as Morocco.

For such small creatures, the distances over which these butterflies and moths migrate are very long. Many people have wondered how such small insects manage to travel so far.

To track the insects flying south the scientists used specially-designed radar instruments. This equipment is able to pick up the movements of very tiny, lightweight things. The radar showed the insects flew much higher up in the air than the scientists had expected. Another surprise was that the insects reached

NEWSCAST

LIZARD SMUGGLER — A man has been sent to jail in New Zealand and must pay a fine because he was caught trying to smuggle reptiles out of the country. He was stopped at an airport and searched. Officials found 44 geckos and skinks – types of lizard – hidden in packets inside his trousers. The man confessed he had caught the creatures, which are protected species in New Zealand, because he wanted to collect them. Yet the judge said he suspected the man was also planning to sell the reptiles to other collectors in Europe.

SPEEDY MIGRATION SECRET

Scientists from the UK have used radar tracking to discover how moths and butterflies manage to migrate long distances.

Butterflies are insects with colourful wings. They feed on nectar from flowers. Like many insects, butterflies lay eggs. The eggs hatch into larvae called caterpillars. These many-legged larvae eat and grow. As they grow, caterpillars' skin splits open to allow them to get bigger. When the larvae are fully grown,

their destinations in a very short time – just a few days or nights.

The scientists' work showed the insects made use of fast high winds to speed them on their way. Some of the butterflies and moths were tracked travelling at speeds of up to 160 kilometres (100 miles) per hour.

The scientists think it wasn't just luck that led the insects to these helpful winds. Migrating butterflies and moths seem to know where the winds are. They have a sense of direction that works rather like a compass. This means not only can they find the winds, but they can also select those that will blow them in the right direction. ■

AFGHANISTAN CONFERENCE

A conference took place in London, the capital of the UK, on 28th January. The meeting was held to discuss possible ways to bring the war in Afghanistan, which began in 2001, to an end.

For over eight years forces from the USA and many other countries have been fighting the Taliban and members of a militant group called al-Qaeda in Afghanistan.

It was the leaders of al-Qaeda who planned aeroplane attacks on the cities of New York and Washington DC, in the USA, in 2001. At that time the Taliban governed Afghanistan according to a very strict version of Islamic rules. Al-Qaeda, which is supported by the Taliban, ran training camps in the country. When the USA demanded the Taliban hand over the al-Qaeda leaders, it refused. The USA then led an invasion of Afghanistan.

Although it was defeated, the Taliban did not surrender. Instead its

members moved to mountain areas on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The USA then helped to organise an election. Hamid Karzai became the country's new president. Since then some people have accused him and his government of corruption. However, Mr Karzai was re-elected president last year.

Since 2001 troops from NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) members and other countries have arrived in Afghanistan. Their governments have sent them to help the USA in its fight against the Taliban and al-Qaeda. Now around 100,000 foreign soldiers from 36 countries are in Afghanistan. Most are from the USA. The next-highest number is from the UK. It has around 10,000 troops in the country. Much of the fighting against the Taliban is in the south of the country, near the border with Pakistan.

Around 400 people from over 60 countries attended the conference in London. These included Hamid Karzai, the president of Afghanistan, Gordon Brown, the prime minister of the UK, and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations (UN) and NATO, Ban Ki-moon and Anders Fogh Rasmussen. Hillary Clinton, a senior American politician, represented the USA.

The USA and other NATO member countries would like their troops to leave Afghanistan as soon as possible. Yet they say they will not withdraw all of them until the Taliban has been defeated or a peace treaty has been arranged.

Officials at the meeting agreed to increase the size of the new Afghan army and police force. Foreign troops are helping to train and equip them. A larger military force, of

both Afghan and foreign troops, is also being sent to the south of the country, where the Taliban currently controls large areas.

Another plan was discussed to use money to persuade the Taliban to stop fighting. Several countries agreed to help with this. The money will be used to pay any Taliban fighters that agree to give up.



Hamid Karzai, president of Afghanistan

Some of those attending the meeting think the only way the war will end is for peace talks to be held with Taliban leaders. Saudi Arabia was asked to help arrange these. It said it would, but only if the Taliban agreed to stop supporting al-Qaeda. Most people think this is unlikely.

There were some disagreements at the conference. President Karzai said he believed help from foreign troops would be needed in his country for another ten to 15 years. Yet the leaders of the USA and UK have announced that they plan to hand over most of their responsibilities in Afghanistan to the newly-trained army and police force within the next five years. ■

IS BAREFOOT BEST?

A new study carried out by scientists in the USA suggests the use of cushioned running shoes (trainers, or sneakers) since the 1970s may have changed the way in which the human foot works.

AFGHANISTAN
THE LONDON CONFERENCE
28 JANUARY 2010

The study used high-speed cameras to film different people running. The people ran on special equipment that monitored the different areas of pressure when their feet touched the ground. Some of the runners wore trainers, while others taking part in the study were people who had always run barefoot.



Barefoot runner

The scientists found people who run barefoot have a different running style from those who wear shoes. Barefoot runners, the study says, strike the ground with the front or middle part of their feet. In people who run in shoes, it is the heel that hits the ground first.

The scientists think the barefoot running style may prevent certain types of injury. The study says when the heel hits the ground first the force of the body's mass on the heel is quite powerful. Cushioned running shoes are designed to try to make this force less damaging to the body. But the scientists say the heel-first running style puts strains on the muscles and joints in people who run a lot.

The study says the barefoot style seems to lessen the risk of this type of damage to the body. This is because the heel does not hit the ground with the same force as it does when running shoes are worn.

Some sports scientists also think the barefoot style might be more efficient than running in shoes. Barefoot runners, they say, use the arch

of the foot and ankle more, so the foot acts a bit like a spring.

However, the researchers warn that people who have trained to run in shoes should be careful before switching to barefoot running. The 'springy' style makes much more use of muscles in the lower leg, and of the Achilles tendon, which connects the calf muscle to the heel bone, than the running shoe style. So a runner who is used to shoes could become easily injured if he or she were to suddenly change to running barefoot.

Running barefoot is still common in Ethiopia and Sudan. Several record-breaking long distance runners have come from this part of East Africa. In 1960 an Ethiopian man running barefoot won the Olympic marathon event in a record time. ■

LANGUAGE DIES OUT

A woman named Boa, who lived on the Andaman Islands, has died. Boa was thought to be 85 years old. Language experts believe she was the only person alive who could speak a language called Bo. This means when she died her native language also died with her.



The Andaman Islands are an archipelago, or group, of islands off the east coast of India, in the Bay of Bengal. Although the islands are closer to Myanmar (also known as

NewsCAST

HIDDEN HOUSE — A man in the UK may be forced to destroy his home. He added an extra part to make it look like an old castle. In the UK there are strict rules about building, and the man did not get permission from officials to build the castle part. He surrounded his house with straw bales so nobody could see what he was doing. Four years after the building was finished he removed the straw bales. The man then said as nobody had complained about his castle for four years he did not need permission. A court disagreed. It said the new castle would have to be knocked down.

Burma), they are under the control of the Indian government.

The distant ancestors of the native people of the Andaman Islands are thought to have arrived around 70,000 years ago. By then, experts believe, modern humans had already spread from Africa to the area we now call India. Around this time, the experts say, humans first arrived on the Andaman Islands, as they began to gradually spread out from India to South East Asia.

This means the Andaman islanders had little contact with the rest of the world for many thousands of years. The tribes living on the islands had a reputation for being hostile and for attacking anyone who landed with bows and arrows. In the 1850s the British set up a town called Port Blair on one of the larger islands. It eventually became a penal colony, where prisoners could be held.

When the British arrived, around 5,000 people were estimated to be living on the Andaman Islands.

Different tribes lived on separate islands and spoke as many as ten different languages. Many were killed by the British or died of diseases that the outsiders brought with them. Some were forced to move to one small island.

India was once a British colony. After India became an independent country in 1947 its government took over the islands. Now the Andaman Islands have a population of around 300,000. Nearly all are people who have recently moved there from India.

Boa was born in the jungle. Her family hunted wild animals, caught fish and collected wild potatoes for food. In the 1970s she and other members of her tribe were moved to a small island near Port Blair. There they were given a small hut with walls made of concrete and a tin roof. They also received a small

amount of money from the Indian government each month.

Over time other members of Boa's tribe died, including her husband, until she was the only one left. This meant she was the last person remaining who could speak their language, called Bo.

There is one native Andaman Island tribe, known as the Sentinelese, that still refuses to have any contact with the outside world. This tribe lives on its own island, called North Sentinel.

In 2004 a large earthquake under the Indian Ocean caused a series of giant waves, or tsunamis. The Andaman Islands were badly affected. Over 3,500 people were killed by the huge waves. Later officials decided to send a helicopter to North Sentinel to check on the damage. The people on the island were then filmed using their bows to fire arrows at the helicopter. ■

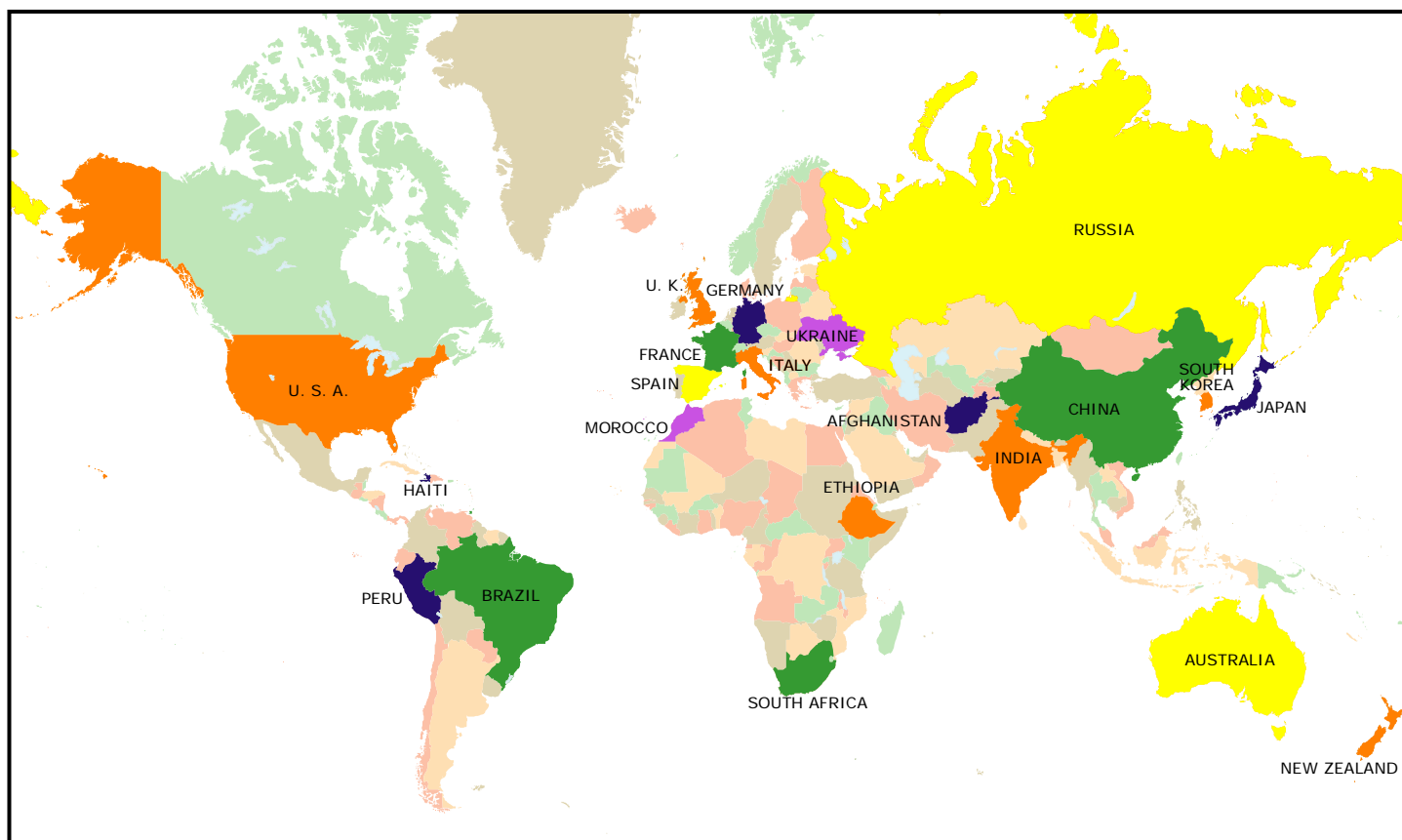
PANDAS ARRIVE IN CHINA

On 5th February an aeroplane landed in China carrying some unusual passengers – two giant panda bears. The pandas had been flown to China from two zoos in the USA.



Tai Shan

The giant panda is one of the world's rarest creatures. The large black and white bears are native to China, where they live in bamboo forests in the mountains. Conservationists say the species is endangered mostly because much of its



forest habitat has been cut down for farming.

One of the pandas sent to China, called Tai Shan, was put on the plane at an airport in Washington DC, the capital of the USA. Tai Shan was born in 2005 in the National Zoo, in the capital city, and is now four years old.

Tai Shan's parents are two pandas sent to the zoo from China ten years ago. Traditionally China has agreed to send pandas to other countries as a sign of friendship. Most become very popular with people who visit the zoos in which the pandas are kept. Some people have even described this as 'Panda diplomacy'.

Since the 1960s China has loaned pandas to zoos in several countries. Zoos receiving pandas from China in this way have to pay a fee to the Chinese government for what some people call 'panda loans'. These agreements say any panda cubs born in the zoos belong to the Chinese government and must eventually be sent to China.

Another rule is that all the loaned pandas must be returned to China after a period of ten years. Next year Tai Shan's parents will also be flown back to their homeland. Panda loans are part of the Chinese government's panda-breeding programme.

The plane carrying Tai Shan was called the Panda Express. After leaving Washington DC it stopped in Atlanta, another American city. There it picked up the second panda, a two-year-old female cub called Mei Lan. The Panda Express then flew to the city of Chengdu, in China. Experts who checked on the pandas' health say they had had a safe journey and were not affected by the flight.

Tai Shan was transported by road to the Wolong Nature Reserve, in

central China. Mei Lan will stay at a panda research and breeding centre in Chengdu. Both pandas will now be put in quarantine for a month to make sure they do not have any illnesses that could be passed on to other pandas.

Conservationists working at the Wolong Nature Reserve say the panda-breeding programme is an important way of increasing the numbers of giant pandas. ■

EU RULES ON PIZZA

On 5th February a new European Union (EU) ruling caused celebration in Naples, in Italy. Pizza chefs in the city are happy because the rule gives one of their traditional – and famous – products special recognition.

Naples is well-known for making a particular type of pizza. It is called a Neapolitan pizza. The word 'Neapolitan' means 'from Naples'. Neapolitan pizzas are topped with tomatoes and slices of cheese.



Neapolitan pizza

As pizza has become more popular in many countries, the term 'Neapolitan' has come to be used to describe many types of pizza. However, pizza chefs in Naples say this is wrong.

A pizza, they say, should only be called 'Neapolitan' if it has exactly the right ingredients. For example, real Neapolitan pizzas include San

Marzano tomatoes – a type of tomato only grown in an area close to Naples. They are topped with a cheese called mozzarella, made in Italy from the milk of water buffaloes. The chefs also insist the crust of a 'proper' Neapolitan pizza can be made only from wheat and yeast that comes from Italy.

The chefs say the name Neapolitan also applies to the way in which the pizza is made and cooked. The dough is shaped by hand – without a rolling pin – and the pizza must be cooked in an oven that burns wood.



For many years some pizza chefs have complained that not all pizzas that use the term 'Neapolitan' have the correct ingredients. Nor the chefs say, are they made in the right way. For example, some people use different types of cheese, flour and tomatoes, or cook the pizzas in other types of ovens.

The EU has special rules about some of the foods from its 27 member countries. These rules are meant to stop people from copying these foods. The rules can refer to a specific place in which something is made. For instance, Roquefort is a cheese made in southern France. It is made in a place called Roquefort from sheep's milk. After it is made the cheese is put in some caves near the town. A fungus found in these caves grows in the cheese, giving it a special taste. So EU laws say no-one is allowed to use the name Roquefort unless the cheese is made in this way.

There is also a rule called a Traditional Speciality Guarantee (TSG). This rule says a food item can be made anywhere, but people must use certain exact ingredients

and make it in the correct way. The TSG ruling is what will apply to Neapolitan pizzas.

Now anyone wanting to call their pizzas Neapolitan must make them with the correct cheese, tomatoes and dough and cook them in the right way. If they don't they will have to call their pizzas a different name. Neapolitan pizzas will now carry a TSG label. EU inspectors will be able to go to restaurants selling Neapolitan pizzas to check they are made with the correct ingredients and are cooked in a wood-fired oven.

Neapolitan pizza chefs say the new EU ruling is an honour. Yet some people think it's just a way to be able to charge more money for their pizzas. ■

THE CATCHER IN THE RYE AUTHOR DIES

On 27th January J D Salinger died at the age of 91. Mr Salinger was the author of a novel called *The Catcher in the Rye*, which became very famous and controversial.

Mr Salinger was born in 1919 and grew up in New York City, in the USA. He became a writer for a magazine called *The New Yorker* and wrote several short stories.

The Catcher in the Rye was published in 1951. It is the story of a troubled 16-year-old named Holden Caulfield. Holden is very disillusioned, or disappointed, with life. He begins his story from a hospital or institution where he is being treated for mental problems.

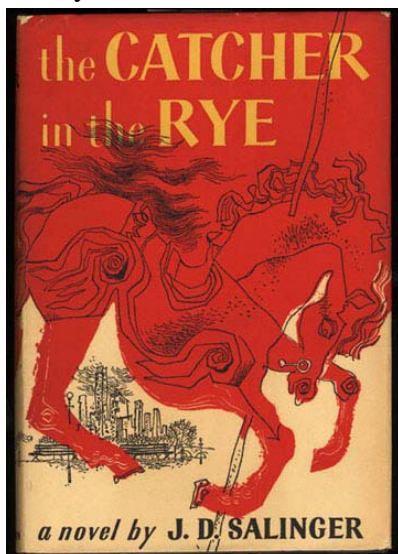
He has failed at several schools and is about to be expelled from another one.

The book caused a lot of arguments when it was published. Yet it became very popular and sold millions of copies. Some people tried to get the novel banned so people could not read it. They said parts of the book, in which Holden smokes cigarettes, drinks alcohol and swears, were not suitable for young readers.

Many school students now read *The Catcher in the Rye* as a study text. But it is still the subject of a lot of discussions. For example, in some countries if parents of school students think a book is unsuitable for the school library or to be studied in lessons, they can make a complaint about it. This is known as a 'challenge'. In America *The Catcher in the Rye* is one of the most-often challenged books.

Mr Salinger did not like the publicity and attention *The Catcher in the Rye* and his other books attracted. After *The Catcher in the Rye* was published he began to stay at his house, in the town of Cornish in the USA, more and more. He became almost a recluse and rarely talked to other writers or news reporters.

After 1980 he refused to give any interviews. People who wanted to write about him and tried to visit his house were turned away. Reporters say the people who lived nearby also refused to talk about their neighbour. After the writer's death his wife sent an email message to a local newsletter.



NewsCAST

STINGRAY FIGHTS BACK — While fishing from a boat off the coast of New Zealand, a woman caught some stingrays to use as bait to catch other fish. Before cutting the stingrays up, she sliced off their poisonous barbs and put them to one side. As the woman went to pull in a fishing line, one of the barbs got stuck in her leg. Although it had been cut off the stingray, the barb still injected some of its poison into her. The woman was unable to pull it out. Later, she was taken to hospital where a doctor removed the barb.

In the message she thanked her neighbours for helping to protect her husband's privacy from visitors to their town.

Around 60 million copies of *The Catcher in the Rye*, in many different languages, have been printed. Mr Salinger's last novel, *Franny and Zooey*, was published in 1961. ■

DIABETES TREATMENT TESTED

Doctors in the UK have developed a new treatment that could help children and young adults who have Type 1 diabetes.

Diabetes is a disease that affects the body's ability to regulate the levels of sugar, or glucose, in the blood. Glucose is necessary to the body because it provides energy, or fuel, to the muscles and organs, including the brain. It is important that the glucose level in the blood is not too high or too low.

The body produces a substance called insulin that regulates the level of glucose in the blood. The bodies of people with Type 1 diabetes are

unable to control this blood glucose level correctly.

A very low blood glucose level can be dangerous. It can cause muscle shakes and weakness and even problems with thinking and staying conscious. This is because the brain is not getting enough fuel. People with diabetes must check their blood glucose level, sometimes several times a day, to make sure it is stable. Those with Type 1 diabetes may have to inject themselves with insulin to make sure the glucose in their blood stays at the right level.

The cells that make insulin are found in an organ called the pancreas. The new treatment, say doctors, is like an **artificial** pancreas. It works at night. When a person with Type 1 diabetes is asleep, his or her blood glucose level can drop. The new treatment uses an insulin pump linked to a monitor that checks the amount of glucose in the blood. The monitor keeps checking blood glucose levels and the pump adjusts how much insulin the body gets.

Seventeen young people with Type 1 diabetes took part in an experiment by spending several nights in hospital. In the evenings, before going to bed, they either ate a large meal or did some exercise. Eating a big meal before going to bed can make blood glucose levels drop while the person is asleep. Doing exercise means the body uses more fuel, so the blood glucose level may be low in the morning. Some of the people in the study kept using their usual treatment, while others tried the new system.

The doctors say the new artificial pancreas system was better than the current methods used to regulate blood glucose. They say the blood glucose levels of everyone using the artificial pancreas stayed in a safe

range during the nights. Some of the people not using the new system still had dangerous drops in their blood glucose levels.

Now doctors say they want to find out if the new treatment could be safely carried out at home. ■

IS ANCIENT LEGEND TRUE?

Archaeologists have discovered the ruins of a 1,000-year-old temple in Peru. They believe the ruins show a civilisation thought to be a legend, or made-up story, really existed.



Picture of Naylamp's arrival

The archaeologists have been working at the site of the ruins for three years. The most important part of their discovery, they say, is a stone seat, or throne. They believe this throne shows the temple belonged to the '**mythical**' civilisation. This is because other known civilisations in this part of South America did not use thrones as a sign of their rulers' importance.

The new discovery was made at a place near the city of Chiclayo, in a region of Peru called Lambayeque.

The legend tells of a god called Naylamp who founded the civilisation. The story says he arrived in Lambayeque by sea. Yet it does not say where he came from. According to the legend Naylamp brought many ships and warriors with him. They defeated the local people, known to archaeologists as the

Moche or Mochica civilisation, and took over their lands. Naylamp's civilisation is also said to have sacrificed humans to their gods.

It's thought that if Naylamp's arrival really happened, it must have been in or around the 8th century. The civilisation he founded grew. Historians call it the Sican or Lambayeque civilisation.

Legends say Naylamp's descendants continued to live and rule in Lambayeque until the 1300s. This is when another civilisation known as the Chimu began to take over and eventually destroyed the Sican.

The ruins, claim the archaeologists, show that Naylamp's descendants might really have existed, rather than being just part of a story. The temple contains skeletons. The archaeologists say some of the skeletons' bones have marks on them that seem to show the people were sacrificed.

The archaeologists working at the newly-discovered temple are led by historians from the Brünin National Archaeological Museum in Lambayeque. This museum displays artefacts and information about the cultures and civilisations that lived in Peru before European invaders arrived there in the 1500s. ■

Newsademic.com

Editor: Amber Thody

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B O O K R E V I E W

HAVE YOU READ ...?



estate deep in the state of Connecticut, in the USA. This holiday doesn't start out like most, though. For starters, their parents are going on a Scandinavian cruise and the kids cannot go along, which gives both Kendra and Seth a poor attitude towards the whole idea. It turns the 'invitation' into something a little less voluntary for the two of them – and closer to enforced babysitting for the grandparents. And then, when Kendra and Seth first arrive at the outskirts of the estate the signs of greeting read 'Beware of 12 Gauge' and 'Certain Death Awaits'. However, a shotgun is the least of their worries compared with the incredibly ancient dangers lurking around inside the fence.

The children's negative attitude towards the holiday quickly worsens when their grandmother isn't even there to greet them and their grandfather quickly sends them up to live in the attic. The estate turns out to be as huge as a national park, but most of the area is completely forbidden to the children. Little do they know that the house and almost everything in the entire estate is magic, and the playroom in the attic is truly the safest place to be.

Fablehaven is the perfect title for this book, because that is exactly what this estate is – a haven, or safe place, for [fables](#). It is a magical sanctuary for all sorts of mythical creatures who have survived the modernisation of the world and looked for refuge.

At first Grandpa Sorenson tries to hide this from Kendra and her brother, but Seth's curiosity gets the better of him and he goes off on his own to explore the

This book is a modern-day fantasy adventure story. It's about a 13-year-old girl and her younger brother who discover first-hand why rules are meant to be followed...and the dangers of breaking them.

Kendra and her younger brother Seth have been invited to spend almost three weeks of their summer holiday with their reclusive grandparents who live on a huge forest

area around the house. This leads their grandfather to change his mind and confide the true secret, and reveal the awesome dangers, of the Fablehaven sanctuary.

I really enjoyed reading this book and I was curious to see how the author explained all those magical and dangerous creatures living together in one area. At first I thought it was an attempt to describe a magical zoo, but I quickly revised that opinion when I realized just how deftly this story was unfolding. The magic protecting the house and guarding the sanctuary is quite complex. All the creatures who wish to enter the sanctuary are magically bound by oaths as well. Yet that doesn't stop them from trying to create mischief, especially if one is to wander into their territory.

The story's depth increases when Halloween approaches. The children learn that during this one night, all the boundaries fall. The creatures can roam free across the sanctuary and cause as much mayhem and havoc as they wish.

The story has a lot of unexpected twists and turns to it as well. For example, when Seth's impulsiveness almost gets him eaten, he nevertheless finds a great business opportunity among the Satyrs.

I really love how each creature is given a personality, history, and culture of its own. From the beautiful and vain fairies you do NOT want to trap overnight, to the compulsive crafty brownies, the author places no limits on the imagination. The darker and more ominous creatures such as vampires, witches and ancient demons are equally riveting. I was happy to find out most of them are safely locked away in a magical cage – but of course, that means they are just trying to get out...

Fablehaven by Brandon Mull. Simon & Schuster

Reviewed by **Chris Tarn**

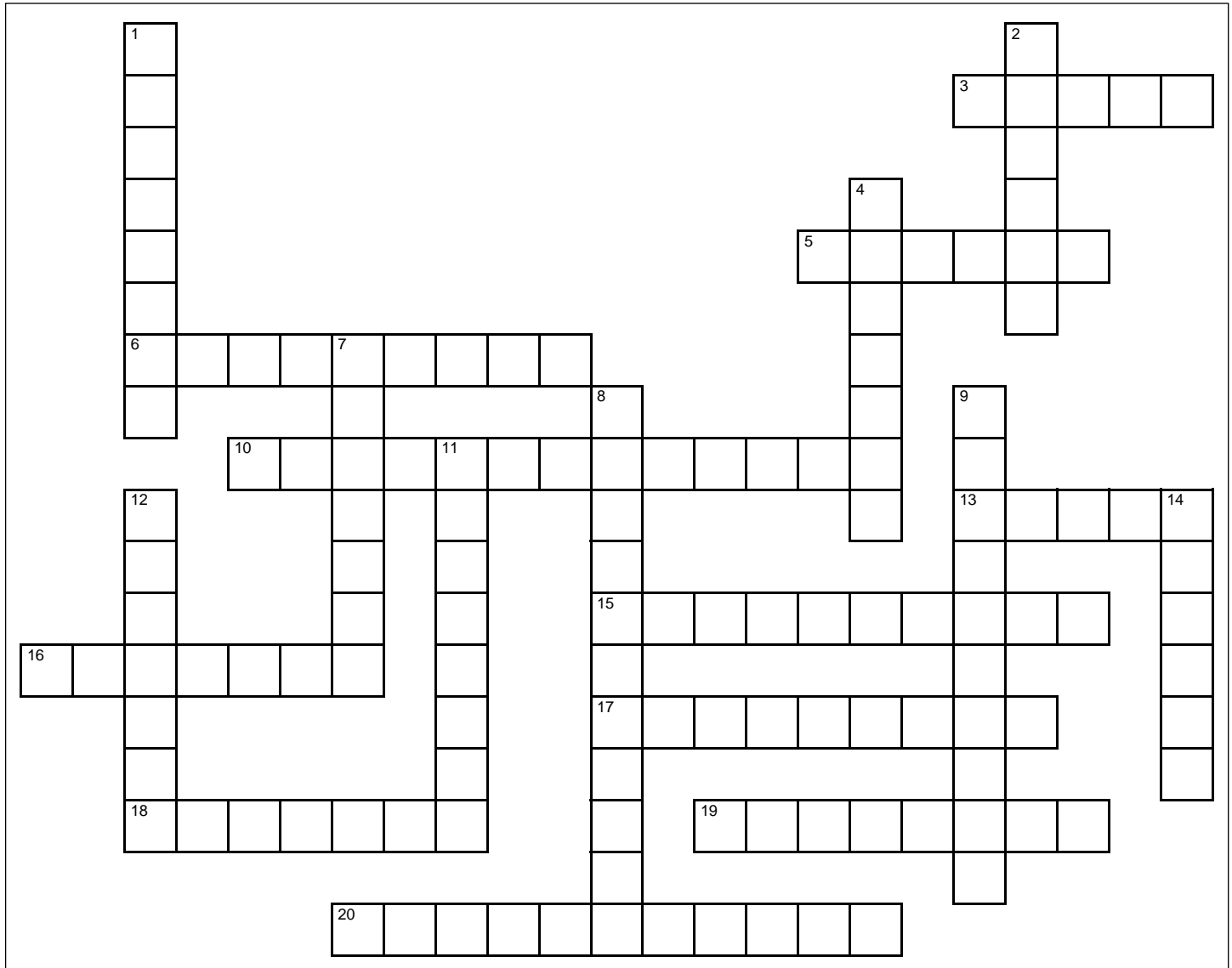
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GLOSSARY

PRIZE COMPETITION

INSTRUCTIONS: ① Complete the crossword. The answers are highlighted in orange in the news stories. There are 25 words highlighted and you need 20 of them to complete the crossword. ② Once you have solved the crossword find the 20 words in the word search on the next page ➡



ACROSS

- 3 Noun (Plural)** Sharp hook-shaped points
5 Verb Gave something for a limited period of time, after which it must be returned
6 Verb Kidnapping or taking a person away illegally
10 Adjective Likely to cause arguments
13 Adjective Relating to punishment
15 Verb Got rid of something
16 Noun A person who rarely goes out or speaks to anybody else
17 Verb To happen one after the other repeatedly
18 Noun The feel of a surface or a fabric
19 Noun (Plural) People who record or keep a check on something
20 Noun Approval or acknowledgement of particular qualities

DOWN

- 1 Adjective** Describes something imaginary, or not real
2 Noun (Plural) Short stories with a moral meaning
4 Adjective Describes being unfriendly to another person or country
7 Verb To admit you have lost
8 Noun Keeping apart different racial groups
9 Noun The opinion that people have about someone or something
11 Verb To make something work in a particular way, or control it
12 Noun An idea or way of doing something
14 Noun Something handed down from the past to future generations

GLOSSARY

PRIZE COMPETITION *CONTINUED*

L O P E E T A N R E T L A T I C A N
 A A L I S L L B A R B S L U S I M O
 C O I L N U I K B S W Z U L Z N O I
 I P H S O M L M E T A L U G E R N T
 H F H M R A L C I L B L H T L G I A
 T E R M R E N L E N I Z Y Q G M T T
 Y P J B J P V E C R A T Y D E A O U
 M B Q A K A Y O D P R T S D W U R P
 O M Z Q H S N Y R E M C E O E P S E
 V G J G Z C F U C T A C T D H D X R
 E B Q O E A K O I G N I T C U D B A
 V Q L P B V G P L O W O Q R L I T X
 G O T L Z N W A C L N O C D S Y E U
 T A E F I N N T V R Y C A G E L X T
 Y S G T R E D O R Q R W C D A D T M
 B A I N P A C H W R P I S W Q J U U
 F O V A K I W G X S W V V Y X C R T
 N O I T A G E R G E S O R D N D E Z

INSTRUCTIONS: ③ Find the crossword answers in the word search. Words can go vertically, horizontally, diagonally and back to front. ④ After solving the word search write down the unused letters, starting at the top left and reading from left to right, top to bottom to find the solution. **Hint** - The numbers of letters and words in the solution are shown under the word search.

COMPETITION PRIZES

Glossary Prize Winner

Paperback copy of 'Fablehaven' by Brandon Mull

Glossary Prize Runner up

10 free issues of Newsademic

Sudoku Prize Winner

10 free issues of Newsademic

ISSUE NUMBER 111 PRIZE WINNERS

Glossary Competition

Eleanor Brown, UK
Masami Matasumoto, Japan

Sudoku Competition

Josh Young, Canada

Competition solution (two words with a total of 15 letters)

Go to www.newsademic.com log in and submit your solution by clicking on the "Enter competition" link within the Subscribers tools menu.

Deadline for receiving your entry is 10 pm on 25th February 2010 (GMT/UTC).

COMPETITION RULES:

1 Competition prizes are awarded on a per issue and not a per edition basis. 2 Only one entry per person per competition will be accepted. 3 You must obtain permission from your parent/guardian before entering if you are under 16 years of age. 4 Deadline for receiving entries is at 10 pm (GMT) on 25th February 2010. 5 The winners will be randomly selected from all correct entries received. 6 The winners will be contacted by E-mail. Newsademic's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into. 7 Prizes must be taken as offered. There are no cash alternatives. 8 Newsademic does not accept any responsibility for lost or late entries due to the internet. Proof of submission is not proof of receipt. 9 Prizes won by those who have used a school subscription to enter will be awarded to the individual entrant and not to the school. 10 Competitions are not open to employees or contractors of Newsademic. 11 Newsademic reserves the right to cancel competitions at any stage, if in their opinion it is deemed necessary or if circumstances arise beyond their control. 12 These rules are governed by the laws of England and Wales. 13 When entering competitions entrants will be deemed to have accepted these rules and to agree to be bound by them.

SUDOKU COMPETITION

INSTRUCTIONS: ① Fill the boxes on each horizontal row with a number between 1 and 9. ② Fill the boxes on each vertical row with a number between 1 and 9. ③ Make sure that each number between 1 and 9 also appears in each highlighted 3 x 3 square box. ④ After solving the Sudoku puzzle write down the numbers from the tinted vertical column from top to bottom in the boxes below.

Competition Solution

6						2		
	8	3					9	
		5				6	4	8
							5	
			1		5			9
	7		6	8				1
				3	7	1		
		6		4	1			
	3	4	9					